IN THE CLAIMS:

The status of each claim that has been introduced in the above-referenced application is identified in the ensuing listing of the claims. This listing of the claims replaces all previously submitted claims listings.

1. (Currently amended) A method for identifying a type of semiconductor device being fabricated on a substrate by evaluating a mark comprising at least one recess in a the substrate surface through at least one layer formed over the mark, comprising: scanning electromagnetic radiation of at least one wavelength across at least a portion of the substrate including the at least one recess, saidthe at least one wavelength capable of at least partially penetrating a material substantially opaque to at least some wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation;

measuring an intensity of radiation of saidthe at least one wavelength reflected by different locations of saidthe at least a portion of the substrate; detecting locations at which saidthe intensity changes from substantially a baseline intensity; and correlating each location at which saidthe intensity changes to at least one characteristic which distinguishes identify the mark from other marks on or in the substrate and to identify the type of semiconductor device being fabricated on the substrate.

- 2. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises raster scanning saidthe electromagnetic radiation.
- 3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning is effected over at least a portion of a wafer comprising semiconductor material where the mark is located.
- 4. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation comprising a plurality of wavelengths across at least said the portion of the substrate.

- 5. (Currently amended) The method of claim 4, wherein said measuring comprises measuring intensities of reflected radiation of each of saidthe plurality of wavelengths.
- 6. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 100 nm to about 1,000 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the substrate.
- 7. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 190 nm to about 800 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the substrate.
- 8. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of a wavelength of at least about 140 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the substrate.
- 9. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 220 nm to about 800 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the substrate.
- 10. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 300 nm to about 780 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the substrate.
- 11. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of a wavelengths of about 550 nm across at saidthe least a portion of the substrate.
- 12. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning is effected from above the substrate.

- 13. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning is effected at a non-perpendicular angle relative to the substrate.
- 14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises moving a source of saidthe electromagnetic radiation relative to the substrate.
- 15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said scanning comprises moving the substrate relative to a source of saidthe electromagnetic radiation.
- 16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said measuring saidthe intensity is effected using a reflectometer.
- 17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises identifying a location of the substrate from which saidthe electromagnetic radiation was reflected.
- 18. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises identifying a location of the substrate to which saidthe electromagnetic radiation was directed.
- 19. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said correlating comprises mapping at least each location at which saidthe intensity of electromagnetic radiation reflected from saidthe substrate varied from saidthe baseline intensity.
- 20. (Currently amended) The method of claim 19, wherein said correlating further comprises recognizing the mark based at least in part on said mapping.
- 21. (Currently amended) A method for determining a destination for a semiconductor device substrate, comprising:

identifying a mark comprising at least one recess within a surface of the semiconductor device substrate and covered with at least one layer of material by:

scanning electromagnetic radiation of at least one wavelength across at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate including the at least one recess, saidthe at least one wavelength capable of at least partially penetrating a material substantially opaque to at least some wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation; measuring an intensity of radiation of saidthe at least one wavelength reflected by different locations of saidthe at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate;

detecting locations at which saidthe intensity changes from substantially a baseline intensity; and

correlating each location at which <u>saidthe</u> intensity changes to identify the mark; and identifying a predetermined destination for the semiconductor device substrate based on the mark.

- 22. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises raster scanning saidthe electromagnetic radiation.
- 23. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning is effected over at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate comprising semiconductor material where the mark is located.
- 24. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation comprising a plurality of wavelengths across at least said the portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 25. (Currently amended) The method of claim 24, wherein said measuring comprises measuring intensities of reflected radiation of each of saidthe plurality of wavelengths.

- 26. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 100 nm to about 1,000 nm across said the at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 27. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 190 nm to about 800 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 28. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of a wavelength of at least about 140 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 29. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 220 nm to about 800 nm across said the at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 30. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths of about 300 nm to about 780 nm across said the at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 31. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises scanning electromagnetic radiation of a wavelength of about 550 nm across saidthe at least a portion of the semiconductor device substrate.
- 32. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning is effected from above the semiconductor device substrate.
- 33. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning is effected at a non-perpendicular angle relative to the semiconductor device substrate.

- 34. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises moving a source of saidthe electromagnetic radiation relative to the semiconductor device substrate.
- 35. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said scanning comprises moving the semiconductor device substrate relative to a source of saidthe electromagnetic radiation.
- 36. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said measuring saidthe intensity is effected using a reflectometer.
- 37. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said detecting comprises identifying a location of the semiconductor device substrate from which saidthe electromagnetic radiation was reflected.
- 38. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said detecting comprises identifying a location of the semiconductor device substrate to which said the electromagnetic radiation was directed.
- 39. (Currently amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said correlating comprises mapping at least each location at which saidthe intensity of electromagnetic radiation reflected from saidthe semiconductor device substrate varied from saidthe baseline intensity.
- 40. (Currently amended) The method of claim 39, wherein said correlating further comprises recognizing the mark based at least in part on said mapping.

- 41. (Currently amended) A system for identifying a marking on a substrate <u>indicative</u> of a type of semiconductor device being fabricated on the substrate and at least partially covered by at least one layer of material, comprising:
- at least one radiation source configured and positioned to direct electromagnetic radiation of at least one wavelength toward a substrate, saidthe at least one wavelength capable of at least partially penetrating a material substantially opaque to at least some wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation;
- at least one reflectometer positioned so as to receive electromagnetic radiation of saidthe at least one wavelength reflected from a location of saidthe substrate covered with a material substantially opaque to at least some wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation; and at least one processor associated with saidthe reflectometer for analyzing a pattern of intensities of electromagnetic radiation of saidthe at least one wavelength reflected from a plurality of locations of saidthe substrate and for correlating saidthe pattern of intensities to a known identifier associated with the marking and to the type of semiconductor device

being fabricated on the substrate.

- 42. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one processor includes at least one logic circuit for comparing saidthe intensity of saidthe at least one wavelength of radiation reflected from saidthe location of saidthe substrate to a baseline intensity, saidthe logic circuit being under control of at least a portion of at least one program.
- 43. (Currently amended) The system of claim 42, wherein saidthe at least one logic circuit for comparing saidthe intensity also effects storing in memory at least one location of saidthe substrate where saidthe intensity of saidthe at least one wavelength of radiation reflected from saidthe substrate varies from saidthe baseline intensity.
- 44. (Currently amended) The system of claim 43, wherein saidthe at least one processor includes at least one logic circuit for mapping at least locations of saidthe substrate where an intensity of saidthe at least one wavelength of reflected electromagnetic radiation varies

from saidthe baseline intensity, saidthe at least one logic circuit for mapping being under control of at least a portion of at least one program.

- 45. (Currently amended) The system of claim 44, wherein saidthe at least one processor includes at least one logic circuit for identifying saidthe surface feature based on a mapped plurality of locations where an intensity of saidthe at least one wavelength of reflected electromagnetic radiation varies from saidthe baseline intensity, saidthe at least one logic circuit for identifying being under control of at least a portion of at least one program.
- 46. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, further comprising an actuation apparatus for effecting movement of at least one of saidthe substrate and saidthe at least one radiation source.
- 47. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to direct incident radiation of a plurality of wavelengths onto at least a portion of saidthe substrate.
- 48. (Currently amended) The system of claim 47, wherein saidthe at least one reflectometer is configured to measure intensities of reflected radiation of each of saidthe plurality of wavelengths.
- 49. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of wavelengths of about 100 nm to about 1,000 nm.
- 50. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of wavelengths of about 190 nm to about 800 nm.

- 51. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of a wavelength of at least about 140 nm.
- 52. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of wavelengths of about 220 nm to about 800 nm.
- 53. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of wavelengths of about 300 nm to about 780 nm.
- 54. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is configured to emit incident radiation of a wavelength of about 550 nm.
- 55. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is positioned to emit incident radiation toward an active surface of saidthe substrate.
- 56. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, wherein saidthe at least one radiation source is positioned to emit incident radiation toward an active surface of saidthe substrate at a non-perpendicular angle thereto.
- 57. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, further comprising a user interface associated with saidthe at least one processor.
- 58. (Currently amended) The system of claim 41, further comprising at least one output device associated with saidthe at least one processor.

- 59. (Currently amended) A processor for characterizing at least one material-covered recessed marking formed in a substrate and a type of semiconductor device being fabricated on the substrate, comprising:
- at least one logic circuit for comparing a measured intensity of at least one wavelength of reflected radiation to a baseline intensity of saidthe at least one wavelength of radiation reflected from a planar portion of saidthe substrate; and
- at least one logic circuit for mapping a plurality of locations of saidthe substrate where saidthe measured intensity differs from saidthe baseline intensity, saidthe at least one logic circuit being under control of at least a portion of at least one program, a map resulting from saidthe mapping comprising a digital image of the recessed marking; and at least one logic circuit for identifying a type of semiconductor device that corresponds to the
- at least one logic circuit for identifying a type of semiconductor device that corresponds to the mapped locations.
 - 60. (Currently amended) The processor of claim 59, further comprising at least one logic circuit

for characterizing the at least one material-covered recess based on saidthe plurality of locations mapped by saidthe at least one logic circuit, saidthe at least one logic circuit for characterizing being under control of at least a portion of at least one program.